FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

PUBLISHED BY THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1917

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WOMAN AND LEADER IN THEE BLEND . PHYSICIAN . SURGEON . STUDENT . FRIEND

Relief by Clara Hill presented to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania

Modern Womanhood

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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The Suffragist

Published by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the National Woman's Party
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1917

Notes of the Week

A Square Deal Defeated

A RESOLUTION calling on President Wilson for information as to whether women are discriminated against in the government departments was introduced in the House last week by Representative Keating, Democrat from Colorado, where women vote. The resolution was ruled out on a point of order.

Charges are constantly made that women are not appointed to positions for which they have passed the civil service examinations, that limits are fixed in regard to salary grades beyond which women may not be promoted, and that many examinations are open only to men which should be open to both men and women. Mr. Keating points to such definite evidence of discrimination as the appointment under the National Defense Act of only four women in a list of two hundred and twelve clerical positions, most of which were stenographic.

When the resolution was read in the House, Mr. Fitzgerald, Democrat from New York, supported by Mr. Sherley, Democrat from Kentucky —both states where women do not vote—moved a point of order that the resolution was not privileged because it called for an expression of opinion. Mr. Keating pointed out that the questions were so drafted that they asked for facts. The Speaker, however, upheld the objections.

If this important question can be openly crushed in the House in this fashion, it is no wonder that the government departments dare treat women unjustly in the confusion of red tape and secrecy behind the scenes.

Women Law Makers

MONTANA has two women members in the the lower house of its legislature, Mrs. Maggie S. Hathaway and Mrs. Emma Ingalls. It is important to note that they will introduce bills this session of direct benefit to women. Mrs. Hathaway is planning changes in the mothers' pension regulations, a law to fix responsibility upon men for their children's maintenance, and is especially urgent in favor of a bill providing women deputy sheriffs to look after women prisoners. Mrs. Ingalls, a rancher, has at heart matters concerning farming and farm people. She will soon introduce for the State Federation of Women's Clubs a bill to start a state industrial school for girls.

It is becoming clearer and clearer that states where women vote and are elected to the legislature consider and settle special questions about women that are sometimes neglected in man-suffrage states. Women do their best, as no doubt men do, to legislate for the whole community, but each sex is best able to express its own point of view and offer solutions for its special problems.

Wyoming Women in Education

AT a recent state election in Wyoming women came well to the front in the department of education. A woman was elected state superintendent of public instruction; two women were chosen trustees of the state university; and 18 were elected county superintendents of schools. Many women are now also serving on city and county boards of education.

A Moral Suffrage Amendment

ALL those anomalous United States citizens who are so afraid of democracy that they are continually devising ingenious restraints upon it should rally to the support of a bill introduced in the House last week by William H. Murray of Oklahoma. Mr. Murray's idea of "national suffrage even for men, is that it is unwise." He is fearful lest the Susan B. Anthony amendment pass, and the home and family, already tottering, be swept to destruction. Since everybody seems determined to vote, however, he will give up direct resistence, as he says, and offer a bill to circumscribe the unwise system.

The Murray family amendment gives every adult citizen, man or woman, one vote. Every voter legally married and "living continuously with his or her spouse" twelve months before an election, earns one more. Every voter who supports and educates two minor children gets a third vote. Finishing the grammar grades of public school adds another. And service in army or navy puts men ahead of women for even a fifth vote. Difficulties that may be imagined in keeping so complicated an electorate straight are not lessened by a provision giving the state a right to disenfranchise "persons of debauched, vicious or licentious habits."

To certain minds almost anything is perferable to the simple wide democracy that will gradually lift up the world.

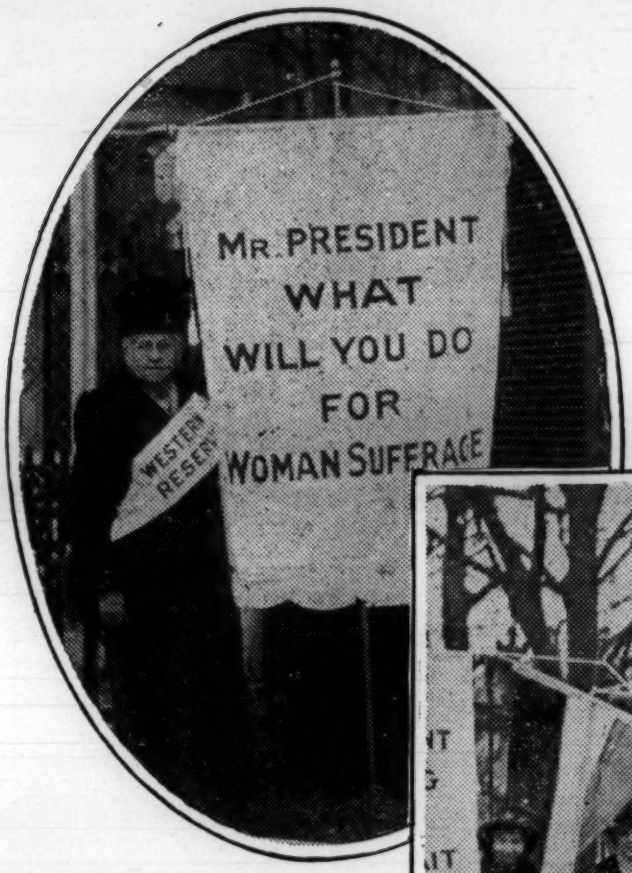
A Woman's Citizenship

WOMEN in five European countries have recently demanded from their governments a reformation of the laws that deny a woman's citizenship by making her a citizen of her husband's country.

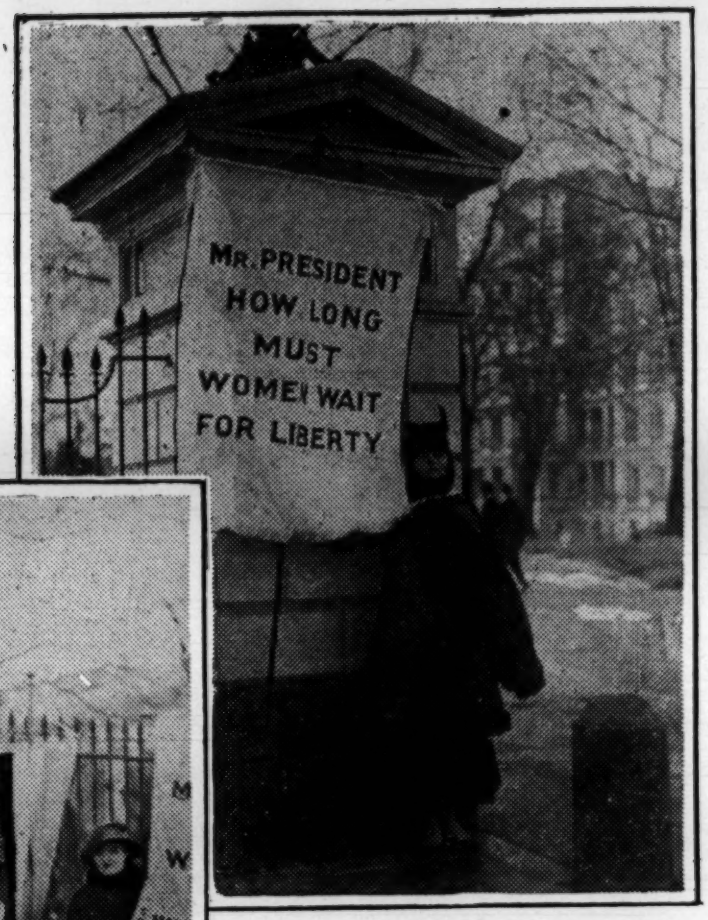
It is interesting to remember in this regard that Inez Milholland Boissevain was legally a subject of Holland by her marriage. The honor of a memorial service in the Capitol in her memory was extraordinary not only because it was the first service of that kind held for a woman, but also because it was for a woman who the United States considered had lost her right to citizenship here. As Mr. Boissevain has pointed out in a recent letter:

> "On Christmas Day the Washington Capitol was used to honor a citizen of Holland. The official representative of my country was present and might have got up to express thanks for the honor done to a Dutch citizen.
>
> "The United States renounced her, refused her a passport, refused her as a citizen. And now she suddenly is recognized as a citizen. If the United States wishes to claim an American woman after death, it cannot renounce her during life."

The case of Mrs. Boissevain, as a splendid citizen denied citizen rights, brings out as no other case of this kind has brought out the injustice and absurdity of this medieval legal attitude of women's position in the state being determined by the men of her family, regardless of her own activities, sympathies and wishes.



A Pioneer College Woman
Picketing



New Jersey Day

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins heading
the line

A Section of the College Line

Fourth Week of the White House Guard

THIS week's calendar for the picket line at the White House has brought the regular District of Columbia Monday, New Jersey Day, Voters' Day, and College Day. It has been a week of biting weather and swirling winds which kept frequent changes of guards coming and going through Lafayette Square with their yellow banners. The tension of a government crisis has made all pickets feel more than ever the deadly seriousness of their demand for political part in the nation.

WEDNESDAY the 31st was Voters' Day—that is, a day when voters were made the special feature, for women voters are in the picket line every day. The bracing of the line by women who already have the franchise, but who are willing to cross the country to give their energy and time to the struggle for enfranchising all women by federal action, is one of the most important sides of the whole picketing movement. The line of voting women on silent guard that afternoon seemed truly to stand for the four millions of voting women back in the West whose power is moving the government toward passing the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

COLLEGE graduates and undergraduates reinforced the picket line on Saturday for College Day. Thirteen colleges were representated, some by only one woman, some by many. These were Bryn Mawr, George Washington University, Goucher, Leland Stanford, Oberlin, Smith, Swarthmore, University of Kansas, University of Missouri, University of Pennsylvania, Vassar, Washington College of Law, and Western Reserve. The long line was a splendid and impressive one.

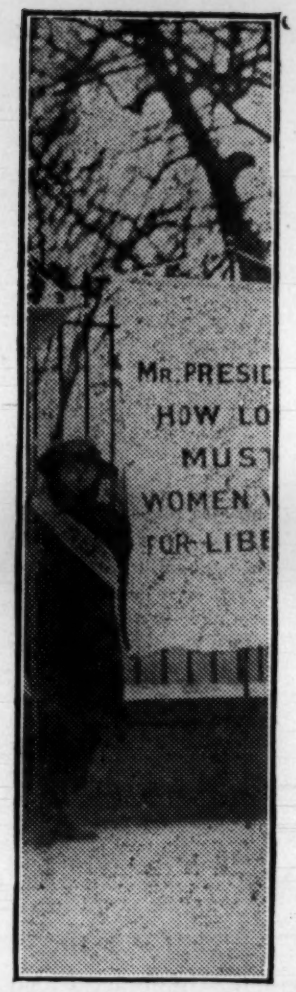
The largest number of picketers from one college were a group of about thirty undergraduates from Goucher College, Baltimore, whose fire of young enthusiasm was much appreciated at Headquarters.

One of the most interesting of the college women who helped with the picketing is Miss Eliza Hardy Lord, the first woman in the country to act as dean of a woman's college. Miss Lord, a graduate of Elmira College, was formerly dean of women at Western Reserve.

ON New Jersey Day, Tuesday the 30th, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, of Morristown, state chairman, led a delegation to Washington to stand guard at the White House. Several of the New Jersey women were on hand to go out with the first squad of picketers in the morning—the squad that shows the president every day at ten that his watchful guard is still there. Among these early picketers were Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Robert B. Mead of South Orange, and Miss Alice Brewster of Nutley. At half past five when guard duty was over tea was served at Headquarters as usual on these special picketing days. These half-hours of friendly talk of District workers and visiting picketers, snatched out of busy days, are one of the pleasantest features of this winter's activities at the National Headquarters.

ALL sorts of visitors always enliven and inspire an hour of duty on the picket line. They stop to encourage the picketers, to sympathize and to argue with them, and to make sure that they are swathed warmly enough in mufflers, mittens and galoshes to defy the winds that blow round the pillars of the White House gates from the four corners of the world.

One visitor of this week brought another century out into the light of this, and made the historic pavement in front of the White House seem for a little peopled with the gallant, gentle shades of all those who have had a part in the forward march of women in this country. An old man with the whitest of hair and keen old eyes came walking with crutch and stick along the line greeting every woman. It was Ex-senator Henry W. Blair, ninety years old, who had made this great effort to do honor to women working for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. He is an important figure in the suffrage movement in this country, having made the first speech ever given in the Senate in favor of suffrage. In 1887 Senator Blair got a resolution introduced into Congress for a sixteenth amendment for woman suffrage. Miss Anthony was his friend, as well as Miss Willard and other leaders of the woman movement. His talk the other day was of these pioneer days for suffrage. And summing up, as he did, the whole active part of the movement in the United States in one lifetime, Senator Blair brought home to the pickets a strong sense of the great revolution women have worked in this country in the short period of one hundred years.



A Woman Voter Standing as Sentinel

ON Saturday afternoon tea was served at Headquarters after the College Day picketing. Miss Maud Younger, chairman of the lobbying commitee, talked about the results of the picketing demonstration. She said in conclusion:

"We decided upon the picketing because we knew the President's power in the matter. We wanted the country to know it too. We wanted the woman voters of the West to know it. We wanted to focus attention upon his responsibility for the continuance of the struggle. We did not want him to shift responsibility to the party when he controls the party.

"It is no idle stunt, no mere publicity device. It is a well-thought-out plan to focus attention upon the President's power and responsibility. Day by day as the pickets stand there the country knows that women are waiting for the President to act. Day by day as they stand there people from all over the country come and talk with them, and carry the news back home.

"A member of the Louisiana legislature said to a picket: 'The reason that women have not won suffrage before is because there have not been more women with the courage to stand out here and let the whole world know of their demand.'"

Memorial Service for Representative Hunter A. Moss

IN memory of as brave a soldier as ever fought in the liberation war of humanity, the House of Representatives met on Sunday, January twenty-eighth, to pay tribute to the late Representative Hunter Holmes Moss of West Virginia.

It is not women alone who have been willing to make sacrifices for the cause of the enfranchisement of women. Mr. Moss was the staunchest friend and supporter of the Susan B. Anthony amendment that women could ask. During the spring of 1916 when the amendment was delayed in the Judiciary Committee, of which he was a member, Mr. Moss went again and again to the committee meetings to urge its favorable consideration, when he was so ill that he did not attempt to attend to any other business.

The gratitude of the members of the Congressional Union for his able and unselfish championship was testified to by the presence at the memorial meeting of a delegation of the leaders of the organization. In the delegation were Miss Alice Paul, Miss Anne Martin, Mrs. William Kent, Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Burton MacKaye, Miss Mabel Vernon, and Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall.

IN the tribute paid Mr. Moss by various members of Congress the impression he had made by his stand for woman suffrage among the other fine acts of his short legislative career was proved a deep one. Representative-elect Sutherland of West Virginia said in this regard:

"He possessed to a marked degree the courage of his convictions, and one of his latest acts as a Member of this body was to leave his bed of pain and come over here to lead the fight in the Judiciary Committee, of which he was a member, to have reported out a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to the several states granting equal suffrage to women. This was characteristic of the man."

Representative John M. Nelson, a member of the Judiciary Committee during the first session of the 64th Congress, and therefore in specially close contact with Mr. Moss, testified further to his service to the suffrage movement:

"The essence of genuine heroism is the spirit of self-sacrifice. A more heroic public act than that performed by our friend I have never witnessed through a decade of service in the House. It made a powerful impression upon us, whether we agreed or disagreed with his views on the subject of equal suffrage. As to the emancipation of the womanhood of America, Judge Moss had definite and strong convictions. The famous Susan B. Anthony amendment was pending before our committee. It had strong friends but also powerful opponents, both sides equally sincere in their convictions. The advocates of the equal suffrage amendment were urged to have it reported to the House at the earliest possible moment. The committee itself was so equally divided that one vote either way would be decisive. At this time Mr. Moss was stricken with the disease that finally proved fatal. For months he lay hovering between life and death. It fell to me somehow, as a friend of the suffrage cause, to move that the amendment be reported out of the committee whenever I was convinced that its friends were in the majority. On three different days, weeks apart, Mr. Moss responded to the call, most heroically drawing upon the last resources of his weakened physical strength to attend upon the meetings. We knew, and, I believe, he knew, that his days were few, yet he fought as bravely for a favorable report as if he were to enjoy the ultimate triumph of the suffrage cause in the years to come.

"Such was the spirit of self-sacrifice, the unselfish heroism of his conduct that it made an indescribable impression upon us all, and the event was chronicled not only in the publications of the suffrage associations with grateful appreciation, but was also reported with admiration and praise in the press of the country."

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, 1915, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, 1915, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
Reported without recommendation by Sub-committee No. 1 to Judiciary Committee, February 15, 1916.
Reported back by Judiciary Committee to Sub-committee with orders to hold till December 14, 1916.
Judiciary Committee voted March 14, 1916 to reconsider on March 28 motion to postpone consideration till December 14.
Judiciary Committee voted on March 28 to postpone indefinitely (that is, until after election) all constitutional amendments.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, 1916, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, by a favorable vote.
In the House, December 14, 1916, the Raker Amendment, known as House Joint Resolution No. 1, without recommendation.

Present Status

On the Senate calendar awaiting action.
On the House calendar awaiting action.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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85

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The Present Situation

WE are confronted with the question as to what position we shall take, as an organization, at this time. We are urged to cease all suffrage endeavor and offer ourselves for "war service." We are urged with equal vehemence to turn ourselves into a society for peace.

The Congressional Union was organized for but one purpose—"to secure an amendment to the U. S. Constitution enfranchising women." Some of us, as individuals, are militarists, some are pacificists. We are united on but one ground—our fealty to political liberty for women. To work for this we have banded together. Those who wish to work for preparedness, those who wish to work for peace can do so through organizations for such purposes. It is not necessary for either group to use a suffrage organization for their ends.

At our national convention the first week in March we can consider our policy. Until that policy is changed by action of a convention our organization is dedicated only to the enfranchisement of women.

In the meantime, let us remember that war is not yet upon us. The suggestion of international complications makes more imperative than ever our campaign for political freedom for women. Never was it so urgent that women have representation in government councils. The responsibility for the acts of our country belongs to women as much as to men. We must do our part to see that war, which concerns women as seriously as men, shall not be entered upon without the consent of women.

We are continuing to stand guard at the White House gates to bear testimony to the government and to the whole country that women demand that they be consulted before any action affecting their lives is undertaken by the government.

We shall push with renewed vigor our plans for our national convention in Washington in March. We are sending an urgent call to our members in every state to join in a great delegation to the President March 4th, to place before him our insistent demand that no action on war or on any other measure be taken without consulting women as well as men.

Now above all times women must hold aloft the banner calling for full political liberty for all women.

Mrs. George Odell Mrs. William Kent Miss Maud Younger Mrs. Abby Scott Baker Mrs. Gilson Gardner

Congressional Union Lobbyists for 1917

The Legislative Work

THE legislative work of the Congressional Union has been organized this winter for the most powerful possible drive on Congress. This department, which is bringing all the power of the Union to bear for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment consists of several parts working together.

There is first the legislative committee made up of a member from each of the Congressional Union branches who directs her state's part in the work of the whole. Miss Anne Martin of Nevada is chairman, and the women serving on the committee are:

Mrs. John P. Almand of Arkansas, Mrs. Elinor Carlisle of California, Mrs. Robert Kerr of Colorado, Mrs. P. M. Leakin, of Connecticut, Mrs. E. Paul DuPont of Delaware, Mrs. Minnie P. Dunton of Idaho, Mrs. Jean Ellis Driver of Illinois, Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse of Maine, Mrs. Townsend Scott of Maryland, Miss Katherine A. Morey of Massachusetts, Mrs. George Grimes of Michigan, Mrs. Sarah T. Colvin of Minnesota, Mrs. Bradley B. Huff of Missouri, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey, Mrs. Clarence Smith of New York, Miss Aldyth Ward of North Dakota, Mrs. Dorothy Mead of Ohio, Dr. Florence Manion of Oregon, Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy of Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. Borden Estee of Vermont, Miss J. S. Jennings, of Virginia, and Miss Ada James of Wisconsin.

The lobby committee is a sub-committee of the legislative department. Made up of women voters, it works at Washington with Congress. Miss Maude Younger of California is chairman, and its members are:

Mrs. William Kent of California, Mrs. Gilson Gardner of Illinois, Mrs. George Odell of Illinois, Mrs. Alvin V. Barber of Oregon and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker is head of a third committee that deals especially with political leaders in and out of Congress whose stand is important to the passage of the bill.

The office management for all the legislative work is at the Washington Headquarters. Miss Lillian Crans is in charge of it.

THE lobby committee works every day at a systematic canvassing of Congress, concentrating especially upon the leaders of the dominant party and the members of the committee having the measure in hand at any particular time.

They keep after doubtful Congressmen in general with arguments, and with proofs of public opinion and the support of voting women for federal suffrage. Day after day the committee are busy at the Capitol, on their rounds through the maze of halls and offices, sometimes calling a dozen times on a man before they find him in, sometimes having to catch him between sessions at noon to be able to get his attention.

The work of the lobbying committee is continually reinforced by special lobbying of visitors at Headquarters from various states and by special delegations from the states. Delegations, for instance, from Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia have seen their Congressmen at Washington to show them that the lobbyists who interview them at the Capitol represent opinion in their own constituencies as well as from all over the country.

The legislative committee backs up the work of the lobbying commitee in the states. Letter and telegram lobbies have been organized which have brought to the President and Administration leaders a knowledge of the interest in the federal amendment existing in the states. Congressmen have been interviewed when they go home for holidays and week-ends. State legislatures in the suffrage states have been urged to endorse the amendment with resolutions calling upon Congress for action. Constant endeavor has been made to bring into line public opinion, prominent people, newspapers—all the forces that have weight with Congress.

The suffrage states have been particularly active in this work. In Idaho, for instance, the state chairman, Mrs. T. E. Walker, and the legislative chairman, Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton, backed up by the organization which has been completed now in almost every county, have kept up a constant campaign upon the state legislature until it put through the resolutions urging federal action upon Congress.

In Illinois a very complete legislative campaign has been organized throughout the state, with a secretary and headquarters in Chicago and an organizer, maintained by the state branch, traveling through the state. Meetings of all descriptions have been systematically visited by speakers for the federal amendment, who have secured the passage of resolutions calling for action from the Illinois Congressmen and the Administration leaders at Washington.

THE results of this state activity are evident in Congress this winter. One splendid result, and a proof of the power of women working for the federal amendment, is the memorials recently presented to Congress from the legislatures of four of the enfranchised Western states, Kansas, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. The memorials were all on the order of the one framed by the Kansas legislature, which follows:

> Whereas the granting of suffrage to the women of Kansas has resulted beneficially to the state and has been a great advantage to the men and women of Kansas, and is a helpful influence in all public affairs and legislation; and
> Whereas the withholding of the right to vote from women of other states is an injustice and deprives the nation of the direct participation in the Government of a large part of the people: Be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kansas are hereby requested to vote in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which seeks to terminate the discrimination against women and to urge upon Congress a submission of that amendment to the states for ratification.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of Kansas, to be presented by them to the Congress of the United States.

PETITIONS and resolutions asking for favorable action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment are read almost every day in the House and Senate, and many more are noted in the Congressional record as having been received. One of the most striking of the recent ones was passed unanimously in New York City on the 16th of January at a meeting of the Humanitarian Cult, of which Mischa Applebaum is president. Mr. Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, was chairman of the meeting.

Authors support the amendment, one of the latest petitions coming from Meredith Nicholson, Booth Tarkington and other prominent Indiana citizens.

Other petitions have come from clubs, such as the Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago; from churches —the First Presbyterian Church in Lead, South Dakota; from organizations—the W. C. T. U. in Deadwood, South Dakota; and from many groups of citizens—from citizens in Pittsburg, Detroit, New Jersey, Lawrence County in South Dakota, and the thirty-third congressional district of New York City.

THE center from which all the legislative work is directed and where its results are all put down in black and white is in the legislative office at Headquarters. The big filing-cases in this room sum up exactly the legislative work of the Congressional Union. Here is set down the record of every Congressman. Every fact that has any bearing on his personality, opinions and mental make-up is minutely detailed—where he was born, where he went to school, what his special studies were if he went to college, his family, his home, his church, his clubs and his lodges—no detail is overlooked that might give a lobbyist insight into how best to approach him.

After the index cards of the Congressman's personality there follows his record on the federal amendment, and his present position. If it is opposed or non-committal, any reasons he gives for his stand are set down. Every interview with him is fully entered on a separate slip. The occasion of the interview is given, and just what reply he made to the lobbyist's questions.

By means of this exact indexing the progress the Union is making can be carefully followed and its policy worked out by sound experience. The office where the results of the legislative work are thus systematized is one of the most vital parts of the whole organization.

THIS energy of a big organization focused upon Congress tells. The lobby committee reports that this year's poll is much more favorable than last year's. Some members are still non-committal, waiting to see which way the wind of presidential endorsement and party favor blows. The psychology of Congress generally has been found more favorable than ever before because the West has learned to take the federal amendment seriously and the South knows that it must keep the progressive West with it if the Democrats are to stay in power.

Committee of Two Hundred Organize for Coming Year

MRS. WILLIAM KENT, chairman of the Committee of 200 for the Maintenance of National Headquarters, recently called the committee together on Saturday afternoon at National Headquarters, to consider the report of work during 1916 and to reorganize the committee for the coming year.

This committee is of the greatest service to the Congressional Union in making possible the housing of Headquarters in a suitable and beautiful house that provides not only space for all the necessary offices but also drawing-rooms for meetings and entertainments and bedrooms for workers and visitors. Mrs. Kent's energy and efficiency in organizing this important committee has won the sincerest gratitude of all members of the Union.

The report which Mrs. Kent presented for 1916 is as follows:

"The Congressional Union moved its headquarters to Lafayette Square in December, 1915, but owing to the delay in making repairs and alterations agreed to by the owners, we were not asked to pay any rent until February 20, 1916. We greatly appreciated this courtesy. The Committee on Maintenance has promptly met the rent due monthly since that date.

"We call ourselves a 'Committee of 200' because our aim is to secure two hundred members who will bear the responsibility of maintaining Headquarters.

"The rent of the bedrooms and parlors of this commodious house bring in an income that meets the expense of heat, light and service. This committee does not take charge of that fund. ***We simply pay the rent.***

"We have two kinds of membership: a regular membership, meaning a subscription of twenty-five dollars, and a contributing membership, which means a subscription of any amount less than that.

"In 1916 we had one hundred and fifty regular members, or one hundred and fifty $25.00 subscriptions, but only eighty-one individuals paid these subscriptions—some paying more and others less. One can readily see from these figures that some of the members took a great many 'memberships.'

"I am convinced that practically all these women will give just as much to the Congressional Union in 1917 as they gave in 1916. If we can have more women on our committee to meet the payment of rent more money will be released from this obligation and will pour into the general treasury and our work will go on with increased efficiency.

"To provide shelter is a primal instinct. Everyone in the Congressional Union rejoices in this comfortable, adequate house. To pay the rent is a fine definite piece of work that appeals to many who might not give in other ways. It is hoped that every member last year will endeavor to secure a new member this year.

"The members of the committee during the past year were:

From California—Mrs. Ella C. Collier, Miss Eleanor Lawlor, two anonymous contributors, and Mrs. William Kent.

From Colorado—Mrs. Charles D. Blaney, Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert, and Dr. Margaret Long.

From Connecticut—Mrs. George H. Day, and Miss Edith V. Poole.

From District of Columbia—Mrs. W. T. Burch, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, Mrs. Bertha Helm, Mrs. Christian Hemmick, Miss Sheldon Jackson, Miss Eliza H. Lord, Miss Electa Lawton, Miss Helen Monroe, Mrs. Hazel Nyman, Mrs. Arthur Ramsay, Miss Aline E. Soloman, Miss Eliza Tonks, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, and Mrs. Richard Wainwright.

From Illinois—Mrs. John Stuart Coonley, Mrs. Hazel B. Ewing, Mrs. Edward Morris and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald.

From Indiana—Mrs. John Carey.

From Louisiana—Mrs. Rosella Bayhi.

From Maryland—Mrs. Ella Rush Murray, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, and Mrs. Hooker's two little daughters, Edith and Elizabeth.

From Massachusetts—Miss Grace Henshaw, and Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck.

From Michigan—Mrs. George Hendrie, and Mrs. James Whittemore.

From Minnesota—Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Mrs. E. Dana Durand, Mrs. H. G. Harrison, and Mrs. Alden H. Potter.

From Missouri—Miss Clare L. Thompson.

From Montana—Mrs. S. M. B. Young.

From New Hampshire—Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee.

From Nebraska—Miss Joy Webster.

From New Mexico—Mrs. Joshua S. Raynolds.

From New York—Mrs. F. T. Ackermann, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. John W. Brannan, Mrs. N. C. Baxter, Miss Fannie Hastings, Mrs. F. R. Hazard, Miss Ellen Lente, Miss Mary Lente, and "a friend" through Miss Lente, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

From Ohio—Miss Hortense W. Freshour, Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., and Mrs. Helen C. Winters.

From Pennsylvania—Miss Mary A. Burnham, Miss Fannie T. Cochran, Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Mrs. Henry H. Justice, Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Miss Margaret K. Kelly, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Louise Lewis, and Mrs. Pope Yeatman.

From Texas—Miss F. M. Sterling.

From Virginia—Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith.

From Washington—Dr. Cora Smith King.

From Wisconsin—Miss Harriet Bain, Miss Amy Comstock, Richland Center Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Club, and Mrs. Paul F. Johnston.

"ELIZABETH T. KENT, Chairman."

Comments of the Press

The Congressional Concert

I HAVE done my best and shall continue to do my best to concert in the interest of a cause in which I personally believe," said President Wilson to the delegation from the Congressional Union which presented the resolutions adopted at the Inez Milholland Memorial Meeting at the Capitol. But the suffragists refused to be comforted, they don't want him to "concert" with his party. They want him to leave the orchestra and mount to the director's seat just as he did when he got the child labor bill through Congress.—*Binghampton, N. Y., Press, January* 23.

The Point

PRESIDENT WILSON told members of the Congressional Union to concert public opinion, and they took his advice and picketed the White House. Some people averred that it was "undignified" and "a crazy notion;" but a good many others got the point clearer than they ever had before, and applauded the spunk of the women who put it over on Woodrow in his attempt to duck responsibility by hiding behind the cloak of the Democratic party.—*Achievements, February.*

"Silent Picketing" Not a Game

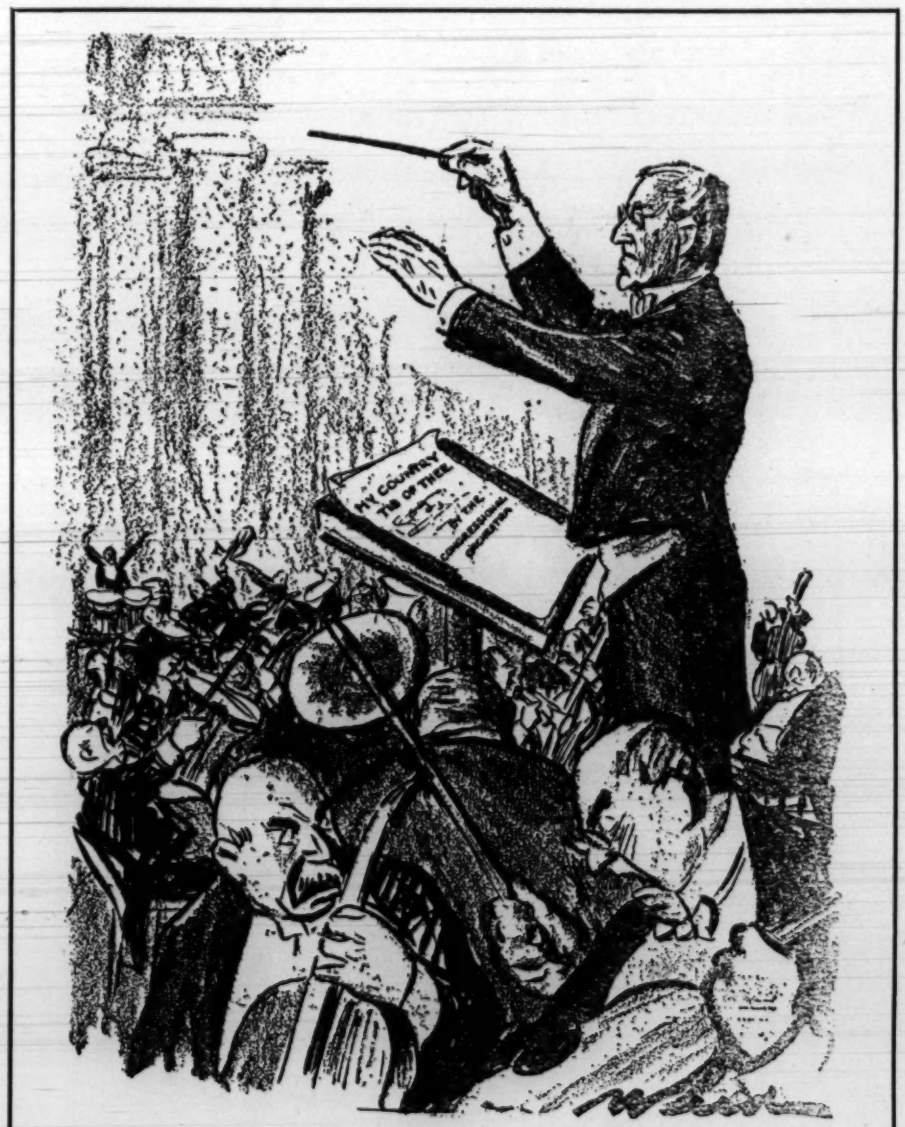
THE siege of the White House grounds, which was inaugurated Wednesday by the Congressional Union for woman suffrage by "silent pickets," for the purpose of forcing the cause of national suffrage to the attention of President Wilson, is not original with the women of the Congressional Union.

The suffragists of Holland have just concluded a similar siege of the Dutch Parliament, having for long weeks, rain or shine, kept scores of motto-bearing and yellow-ribboned women at the great entrance of the parliament building. Holland is apt to be wet at all times, mostly so in the fall; but the women kept their vigil, standing, drawn up in line, on deal planks laid on the edge of the arcaded sidewalks. They came from different parts of the country to take their turn on sentry duty, sometimes traveling long distances for the purpose. The guard after awhile became a familiar sight to the Hague public, and more particularly to the ministers and parliamentary deputies.

Inside the building their president, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, accompanied by one of her followers, had kept faithful watch, occupying a box placed at her disposal by the chairman of the Chamber himself. Each morning she drove up to the Chamber in her automobile, alighted and turned to inspect the company of the saluting guard. One day she petitioned the astonished chairman of the Chamber to be appointed government commissary, charged to assist the Prime Minister in dealing with the suffrage article of the constitution during the deliberations of the Chamber.

When the suffragists withdrew, they fired a last shot at parliament, in the shape of an address protesting, "in the name of thousands and thousands in the country," against the fact that the popular Chamber should have finally passed this portion of the revised constitution without acknowledging women's rights.

However, the women are not entirely disappointed, for under the revised constitution just passed members of their sex will be eligible for parliament, for the provincial councils and for the council of state. Moreover, the constitutional bolt has been removed from the door that bars the way to actual women's suffrage: If the bills in question finally reach the state book, women will be able to get the coveted vote by an ordinary legislative measure, that is, a bare parliamentary majority, which was before impossible.—*Paducah, Kentucky, Democrat, January* 13.



Weed in Philadelphia Public Ledger

That Congressional Concert on Suffrage as on All Things

An Unusual Kind

IN selecting ladies for silent sentinels to picket the White House the suffragists had to take an unusual kind.—*Philadelphia Press, January* 18.

Strong Also

AMERICAN women are good looking and clever, but not strong physically," remarks a Viennese lecturer. Has this speaker seen a suffrage parade or noted the pickets at the White House gate?—*Washington, D. C., Times.*

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Making Public Opinion

THERE is nothing so hard to observe and estimate and record as public opinion in the making. Its most striking transformations take place so gradually that by the time you can perceive what has happened—that nobody wants peace or that everybody is going to the movies—the worst is entirely over. Some such calm and beneficent cataclysm has plainly taken place in the public's attitude toward the desire of women to vote.

The services in memory of Mrs. Boissevain held in the Capitol record the change interestingly. Nobody has protested at such a desecration of Statuary Hall. There shows, rather, a general approval of the honor to a beautiful and brilliant woman who died working for what she felt was hers of right. The pity of her sacrifice finds few unresponsive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Loafing

FROM the President's own lips we learn that the Democratic party is suffragist at heart—but not working at it; that he is for equal suffrage but is restrained by his party from doing anything; and that "the Democratic party is more inclined than the opposition to assist in the great cause."

Say, ladies, don't those Democratic "leaders" have a queer way of showing their loyalty to a cause?—*Augusta (Me.) Journal, January* 12.

The Democrats' Opportunity

THE Democrats are likely to find the suffragists less easy to console. The suffrage workers long ago ceased to take comfort in getting the amendment resolution out of committee, they will fight hard for its life. They can and will begin by reminding the Democrats that this is the last opportunity for the Democracy to get credit for advancing the cause of suffrage. In the next Congress the Democratic control will be gone, and the suffrage states of the West, if they should be influenced by the suffrage argument might be turned against the Democratic party in 1920. Suffrage is not in politics to the extent that it can become a great issue, but it has already manifested its effect upon national destiny. The resolution, if it must die, will die hard, and in its last gasp it will threaten to haunt the Democracy.—*Boston Journal, December* 15.

Peaceful Picketing Legal

PRESIDENT WILSON seems to enjoy the picketing of the White House by the suffs. The silent sentinels are nothing if not picturesque, and the changing inscriptions on the banners give them a new interest daily. The inscriptions are taken largely from the President's writings and speeches and serve to remind him of his "passion for liberty." If his smiles and bows are any indications, Mr. Wilson is pleased with the attention. The President—it may be noted in passing—is not a stickler for conventionality or precedent. Hardly a week passes that he does not shock some hoary conventionality and set up some new precedent. Witness his speech to the Senate on our foreign relations and the transfer of his office from the White House to the President's room in the Capitol. This "room" has been so long unoccupied except on the 4th of March when Congress adjourns, that the Capitol guides had come to look on it as in the same class with the mural decorations and the rotunda echoes.

It would not do any way for the President to object to the pickets. As a result of his own activities about three years ago picketing received the specific sanction of federal law. In the Clayton Act, that "Magna Charta of Labor" (Gompers) "peaceful picketing" as well as the strike are made legal.—*Mr. Gilson Gardner, in the Newspaper Enterprise Association, February* 26.

Canton, Ohio, Repository

The Suffragist Call for Mr. Wilson

Progress

THE Congressional Union represents the most progressive movement in American politics.

It stands for a line of action based on the conditions of today. One of its officers recently declared: "We want this constitutional amendment right now. There are too many things to do, to make this a life job."

You can't kill right and justice by jeers and scoffing these days, and a lot of men who haven't had a new idea about politics since Mark Hanna died should admit their incompetency to discuss the methods of the bunch of live-wire women who are constantly pulling new stunts in the interests of the suffrage movement.—*Achievements, February.*

Deeds Not Words

THE President congratulates the suffragists on their victory in North Dakota, but congratulations alone will remove no White House pickets.—*Des Moines Tribune, January* 27.

Congressional Union Methods

MERE man should learn from the methods of these women. It takes brains to think up and execute a la Congressional Union Style.—*Achievements, February.*

All Rights Reserved

HAVING escaped arrest for any offense such as walking on the White House grass it would be tough if the suffrage sentinels ran amuck of the copyright laws for using excerpts from President Wilson's book, "The New Freedom," on their banners. —*Washington, D. C., Star.*

A Riddle

WE notice that one of our contemporaries is angry about the suffrage pickets—at least, it says they are "silent, silly, offensive, petty and monstrous."

Q.—What is the difference between "The New York Times" and the suffrage pickets?

A.—The pickets are silent.—*Alice Duer Miller, in The New York Sunday Tribune.*

Financial Report

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Miss Alice Carpenter

Treasurer: **Miss Joy L. Webster**

Assistant Treasurer: **Miss Gertrude L. Crocker**

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Miss Aline E. Solomon	2.00
Miss Grace Henshaw	25.00
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Anonymous	50.00
Memberships	21.50
Collections	121.51
Total National Headquarters Receipts	1,593.13
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST from National Headquarters	207,531.54
Total collected by National Headquarters through February 1, 1917	209,124.67

Contributions made to Delaware Headquarters:

Mrs. W. K. du Pont	100.00
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Miss Louise Lewis	9.00
Mrs. Thomas S. Williams	7.00
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg	9.00
Mrs. E. W. K. Bradford	9.00
Miss Lavina Dock	2.00
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg (collected)	.50
Total Branch Receipts	1,579.15
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST from Branches	21,238.15
Total collected by the Branches through February 1, 1917	22,817.30
GRAND TOTAL	$231,941.97

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(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. This is only a part of the total number of new subscriptions received.)

January 14 Through January 21

Miss Berta Crone	2
Miss Marie Schmidt	1
New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union	3
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy	1
Mrs. Bessie H. Papandre	1
New York Branch, Congressional Union	2
Miss Mildred Gilbert	1
Miss Maud Jamison	1
Miss Shirley V. Long	1
Miss Virginia J. Arnold	2
Miss Iris Calderhead	1
Mrs. Norton A. Kent	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Miss Ella D. Fielding	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	11
Mrs. Horace Elmer	1
Mrs. Marion T. Reed	1
Total	32
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	4,480
Total through January 21st secured by members	4,512

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